

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

VOL. I.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1848.

No. 38.

The National Police Gazette

BY EDWARD E. CAMP AND GEORGE WILKES,
CIRCULATION, 12,000 COPIES.

Containing the substance of all information received in cases of Police and of Misdemeanors of an aggravated nature, and against Recorders of stolen Goods, rogues, Thieves, and offenders escaped from custody, with the time, the place, and the circumstances of the offense—the names of persons charged with offenses, who are known but not in custody, and a description of those who are not known, their appearance, dress, and other marks of identity—the names of accomplices and accessories, with every particular which may lead to their apprehension—a description, as accurate as possible, of property that has been stolen, and a minute description of stolen Horsecar, for the purpose of tracing and recovering them.

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LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 2.

CONTINUED.

HENRY THOMAS,

Alias Donn, alias James Mitchell,

THE BURGLAR AND MURDERER.

Going to roost—A new exploit—The reluctant box-discovery—Flight—Stop thieves—A novel chase—The robber's rebuke of the pursuer's indecency—Escape—Separation—The vindictive convict—Thomas becomes a thief-errand for the redressing of the wrongs of the helpless—He next becomes a counterfeiter—The mode of shoving the "soft"—The re-robbery at Higginsport—Fatal acquaintance with Maxon—Project to rob the Mail—More burglaries—The advantages of a Presidential campaign—Another crime added to the category—Incendiarism—The beginning of the end.

We left Thomas and his English accomplice at the conclusion of our last chapter, concealed in the woods near Higginsport, waiting for night, to dispose of the heavy plunder which they had obtained from the store of Mr. Smith of that city. Having lodged in the trees throughout the day, and comforted their stomachs with a store of crackers and cheese which they had had the foresight to provide, they descended from their roost about ten o'clock on the following evening, seized a skiff at the landing, and dropped down to Cincinnati. There they disposed of their booty to some old receivers, with whom they had both dealt frequently before, and as is the habit of all fortunate rogues of their profession after a stroke of luck, gave themselves up to ease and soft delights. Extravagance however is a rapid drain, and but a few weeks elapsed, before the rascals were obliged to resume their vocation. An opportunity soon presented itself for a profitable exploit, through some information which the Englishman obtained of a store situated on the Montgomery road, back of Cincinnati, the owner of which was said always to keep a large amount of ready cash on hand.

Having prepared their tools, the rogues started, arrived at the place, and the Englishman taking the lead, as it was his own enterprise,



DICK COLLARD'S "PAL,"

NED ARNOLD, THE PICKPOCKET AND BURGLAR.

entered the store, while Thomas remained on watch outside. Having brought out the money drawers to his companion, their meagre contents excited a dissatisfaction which induced him to return. The second examination of the premises led to the discovery of a beautiful desk, which was securely fastened to the counter by several screws. Determined to secure it, the Englishman tore it from its fastenings with considerable noise, but before he had accomplished his object, he was alarmed by the sound of the old man coming down stairs from an adjoining room. Fearing detection, he ran to the door and acquainted Thomas with his danger.

"Is the desk heavy?" said the burglar eagerly.

"As lead," laconically replied the Englishman.

"Then we must have it, if we have to silence the old man!" replied Thomas sternly.

"Well, here goes for it then!" said the Englishman, rushing back. Thomas followed him, and both of the depredators having seized hold of the box, ripped it from its hold, and darted out of the door, followed by the old man, who had just made his appearance as they secured the prize. Though the old man was in his shirt, and nothing else, he took after the robbers like a quarter horse, and regardless of his scanty traveling outfit, followed them to a considerable distance up the road, shouting, murder! fire! and stop thieves! like a Stentor. The race was spirited on both sides, but the old man being in special trim for pedestrian exercise, gained fast upon the freebooters, who were encumbered with their load. Finding that the old man was overhauling them faster than was agreeable in a new acquaintance, Thomas turned suddenly around, and presenting his pistol to the breast of his pursuer, told him that he was shocked to see a respectable old gentleman expose himself out of doors in such a trim, and that he would be forced to shoot him if he followed them a single step further, and insisted upon forcing himself into their society. This was a conclusive rebuke, and the old man retreated as precipitately as he had advanced.

Having disposed of this danger, the robbers kept on in their flight, till they saw a couple of horses staring at them over a fence, when they stopped, made prizes of the animals, mounted them and rode them bare backed to the top of

the hill above Cincinnati, at which place they turned them loose and walked into town. An examination of the box proved that they had encountered all their risk and trouble for a sum of less than thirty dollars.

Shortly after this exploit, Thomas's English friend left him for New-York, and the former remained idle, until called upon by a note some days afterwards, to visit an old friend in the Ohio Penitentiary. This man told Thomas, on his calling on him, that he wanted him to perform a great favor for him, for which he would not only pay him well, but would hold himself indebted for life. It was simply this. He had been convicted on the testimony of a merchant whom he had robbed, but who he had offered a handsome compromise on condition that he would let him up, and forbear to prosecute. For this ungentlemanly conduct, the villain had sworn to have revenge, and he now wanted him robbed again. The proposition was, therefore, that Thomas should attempt a burglary upon the merchant's store, and that he should receive twenty-five dollars down, as a retaining fee in the business. Thomas took the money, and assumed the settlement of the vindictive prisoner's wrongs. It is only necessary for us to say here, that Thomas kept his promise like a true man and a foul thief, and that the result of the expedition was a booty of some three hundred dollars.

Shortly after this exploit, Thomas fell in among a set of counterfeiters, and though always averse to their pursuits, allowed himself to be seduced into taking a share in their operations. At this time (the latter part of August, 1844) the party with whom he had connected himself, were engaged in the issue of a new \$5 note on the Wheeling Bank, and as no spurious bills of that denomination had ever been manufactured or put out on the above institution before, the enterprise promised a rich and ready harvest. Having selected a companion to assist him in his operations, Thomas procured a large quantity of the counterfeit notes, and the two rogues commenced their systematic operation of passing them off, previous to leaving town on the following day. The accomplice being selected to offer the money, took about twenty-five or thirty cents in his pocket, and then receiving one of the notes from Thomas, who

"attended on him" in the street, would go into a shop, purchase a small article, and on finding his change insufficient to the price, would present the note and receive good money in change. Having done this, he would meet Thomas immediately after, at the corner, transfer the good money to him, and receive another spurious note in exchange. These measures were pursued to prevent danger, in case suspicion should fall upon the passer, and a search ensue, when no other counterfeit money being found upon the suspected person, he would be sure to be honorably released. This is the course always pursued by counterfeiters in these operations. On the following evening, Thomas changed off with his companion, and did the business of the passing, or "shoving the soft," as it is professionally termed, while the other "tended" on him. By this means, in two nights they passed off \$500.

On the next morning it was discovered that the money was in circulation in the town, and fearing identification by the numerous shop keepers whom they had defrauded, the two rogues had to make a precipitate retreat. They therefore crossed to Kentucky, and made their way with all convenient speed to Pittsburgh.

Having remained in Pittsburgh for a few days without anything offering in the way of business, the rogues yielded to the strong attraction which familiar localities always have upon every class of men, and started down the river again, toward their old haunts. Having arrived at Ripley, near Higginsport, without doing anything at all, and being eager for an enterprise, Thomas resolved to pay a second visit to the store of Mr. Smith, of the latter place, which as our readers will recollect he had robbed of twelve or fourteen hundred dollars worth of goods a few weeks before. Taking a skiff and dropping down the river, they arrived at the place a little after midnight, and finding the key on the inside of the store door, unlocked it by twisting it round with a piece of wire. They then entered and robbed it of some \$300 to \$500 worth of goods more, and returning to the bank, re-embarked and went with their plunder.

"A floating down the river of the Ohio" to Cincinnati, well satisfied with their exploit and chuckling over the idea of the astonishment of old Smith, when he should come to find out that he had been robbed again, in the same manner as before.

There was a man named Maxon, figuring about the western country in the counterfeit line, whom Thomas had frequently seen in his various peregrinations to and fro, but who the latter, in consequence of not having been in that kind of business until very lately, had never sought to become acquainted with. He had noticed him, however, very frequently; but while bestowing a casual glance upon his diminutive proportions, or while indulging in a smile at his dapper conceit and effeminate manner, he little dreamt that their horoscopes were cast so darkly and so bloodily together.

On arriving in Cincinnati with the proceeds of the last depredation in the store in Higginsport, Thomas met with an experienced "crossman" whom he designates by the initials W—B—. This man introduced him to Leroy I. Maxon, and Maxon in turn introduced Thomas to a man named Spencer Lusk. The reason of this introduction was, that Maxon had conceived a design to rob an old bachelor of Bainbridge of some \$6,000 or \$7,000, and had applied to W—B— to obtain a capable assistant. W—B— had in consequence of this request, recommended Thomas as the boldest and most capable man in the country. Hence the connection. The plan however which gave rise to it, fell through, but still the association was continued. Arrangements were then entered into for future business; but pending the campaign, Thomas had a piece of individual business to settle up, the profits of which, if accomplished, were to belong entirely to himself. He had received while engaged in the counterfeit business, an order from a man in the north, for \$4,000 or \$5,000 in counterfeit

The District Attorney, Mr. McKoon, arose and said that under the present circumstances he felt it to be his duty to move that judgment be suspended for one week, in order that a proper inquiry might be made in relation to this singular development.

Mr. Shaler stated that that was precisely the motion he was about to make; he considered that all honorable lawyers had an interest in charges of this description.

The Recorder stated that from certain intimations which he had had, he had concluded to suspend sentence, even if Manchester had not said a single word, and that judgment would be deferred until Saturday next, and the prisoner was released.

Mr. Manchester still claimed the privilege of explaining, and stated that so far from advising Manchester to tell the police, he did not know that he was present at one, until after the sale was over, when the prisoner came to him, subsequent to the conversation, and he then told him that he did not consider the affair a larceny, and agreed to become his counsel. Mr. M. then commenced some severe reflections upon Judge Smith, of the Middle Court, which were, however, promptly checked. He also indicated severely upon the conduct of the Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Phillips, endeavoring to convey the impression that Mr. P. had been in the call of Manchester, and prompted him to this disclosure.

(We have since learned from Mr. Phillips that he has had no communication whatever with the prisoner since he was indicted.)

Mr. Manchester further stated that this was the result of a conspiracy to break him down and drive him from the court.

The District Attorney then moved, that pending the investigation of these charges Mr. Manchester be suspended from practice.

This Mr. M. strenuously objected to. Mr. Tallmadge stated to the court, that he felt it his duty to say, that being applied to as counsel for Manchester, he had called on him in his cell, and that the prisoner had made a similar statement to the one which he had now made; but that on confronting him with Mr. Manchester, he had returned the most material part of the charge, viz: that Manchester advised him to tell the police.

The court observed that there could be no action taken on the motion of suspension, until the affidavit necessary to support the charge had been filed, but that an injunction would be entered into in the course of the coming week; and then the matter rests at present.

Advocate have been taken of all the facts in this case to be presented to the Supreme Court to disbar Mr. Manchester from practice.

MONDAY, MAY 11.

Before the Recorder, Aldermen Brady and Seaman, John E. Phillips, District Attorney, ad interim. Mr. McKoon being engaged by the Supreme Court.

At the opening of the Court Mr. Phillips rose and stated that he should move that Mr. Maxwell, the husband of Madeline Castello, should be required to give new bail, inasmuch as his brother, Thomas Maxwell, had, since he became surety, conveyed away the property which he justified to having owned at the time. The matter was laid over until Wednesday next, at the opening of the Court.

Plea of Guilty.—James Hewitt, indicted for forgery in the second degree, having in his possession a number of plates of different banks in the United States, with intent to have impositions taken from them, pleaded guilty, but on being arraigned for judgment at the advice of counsel, he withdrew his plea, and pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for trial.

Trial and Conviction of the notorious Tom Conroy.—Tom Conroy, alias Converse, the notorious and daring pickpocket, was placed upon his trial for an attempt to commit a grand larceny, having on the 30th of September, 1905, attempted to steal from the pocket of James Van Valkenburgh, of \$800. The case was opened for the prosecution by Mr. Phillips, who called to the stand, James Van Valkenburgh, who testified as follows: On the 30th of September last I left the corner Dey and Greenwich streets; I had a package of \$800 in bills, which I placed in my pocket, and another package of \$800 in small bills, which I placed in my hat; they were bills of the White Plains bank; I walked up Dey street to Broadway; near Broadway I imagined some one touched my pocket; in consequence of which I placed my hand on my pocket; I then went to the book store of Janson & Bell; when near there I felt my pocket touched again; left there, and when near Ann street I was apparently surrounded by several persons, and again felt my pocket touched, and my hand which was in my pocket nearly jerked out; I kept my eye on the person that I was very sure had put his hands into my pocket; the man whom I suspected, was apparently in company with others; they separated; one went into the former grocery store, and the man who put his hand in my pocket kept on the sidewalk; officer Bowyer was passing and asked me if I was robbed; he immediately arrested one of the men who surrounded me.

Cross-examined by Mr. J. M. Smith, Junr.—I do not say positively that the prisoner is the man; but it was one very much like him, and I think he is the man.

Edward C. Garretson, sworn.—Resides in Dey street; was going to his store, and when on the corner of Dey street, saw several men standing on the corner; saw Van Valkenburgh come out of an exchange office and go up Dey street; the men on the corner followed him; I also followed; and when on the corner of Fulton street, I observed that the men who had followed Van Valkenburgh, came together and crowded around him; at intervals these men would run up to Van Valkenburgh, as though they intended to pick his pocket; can't say positively the prisoner was one of the men; but I think he was, at all events, he resembles the man who placed his hand on the pocket of Mr. Van Valkenburgh; the man who resembles the prisoner escaped when officer Bowyer arrested Wilson; Bowyer gave Wilson in my charge while he went in search of the prisoner, or in search of the man who resembled the prisoner.

Cross-examined.—Saw Conroy several times push against Mr. Van Valkenburgh; he took his hat off and concealed his face, pushed forward against Mr. Van Valkenburgh; there were two trying to pick his pocket; one pushed while the other put his hand on the pocket; the prisoner and Wilson were the men who made the attempt; I have never talked to Bowyer, except to ask him when this case was coming on; Bowyer has been to see me, but we never talked about the case. I am a clerk in a grocery store; I have been a clerk going on two years; Conroy was not arrested at that time, to my knowledge; I next saw him in court; I could not positively identify him.

Robert W. Bowyer, sworn.—Is an officer; knows the prisoner; saw him on the 30th of September last; I was going up Nassau street, when between Spruce and Beekman, Mr. Jackson, who was with me, said, "look there, Bob;" I turned to look, and saw Conroy and a man by the name of Wilson, who appeared to be in pursuit of some one; I left Jackson, and went after them; Conroy took off his hat and pushed against a man; the man sprang into the street, and I asked him if he had been robbed; I immediately arrested Wilson, and gave him in charge of some one, while I went in pursuit of Conroy; he escaped at the time, and I did not arrest him until some months after; I am positive the prisoner is the man who made the attempt on the pocket of Van Valkenburgh.

Cross-examined.—Conroy was going in the same same direction as Van Valkenburgh; he was walking very fast; he was on a kind of a trot; the man who was ahead appeared to be in a hurry, and the prisoner and others who were in pursuit were also in a hurry; Conroy put his hat against Van Valkenburgh, with the intent to hide his hand; my attention was closely

called to the prisoner and Wilson, because I knew him, and was watching them; I was on the opposite side of the street when I first saw them; I am positive that Conroy was the man who had made the attempt on the pocket of Mr. Van Valkenburgh, and the man who ran into the grocery store when I arrested Wilson.

The prosecution here rested, and the defense called to the stand Alex. Jackson, who testified that on the 30th of September last he was walking down Nassau street with officer Bowyer—saw Conroy and others running down the street after a man; Conroy was some ten or fifteen feet behind; he had his hat off, and was wiping his forehead; I think Conroy turned down Ann street; Wilson went into the grocery store, where Bowyer arrested him; I don't think Conroy could have pushed against any one without my seeing him; Conroy was walking very fast; Wilson was ahead of the others.

Cross-examined by Phillips.—When I called Bowyer's attention to the men, two were together; Conroy was one of the men who came up afterwards; when I next saw Bowyer he had Wilson in custody; I did not see Wilson go into the grocery store; somebody said, when I asked what was the matter, "Oh God! he has got a pocket-book as big as a Bible."

Henry Drinker, sworn.—Was formerly attached to the Police; was coming up Nassau street on the day in question, with Bowyer and Jackson; saw Conroy and others; I think Conroy turned down Ann street; he could not have pushed against any one without my seeing him.

Cross-examined.—When I first saw him, I was opposite the Brick Meeting in Nassau-st.; Wilson was arrested in the grocery store. Bowyer himself told me so.

Mr. Van Valkenburgh recalled by Prosecution.—Wilson was arrested in the middle of the street; the man who resembled Conroy ran into the grocery store; I am positive that Wilson did not go into the grocery store at any time; I had my eye on him from the time the demonstration was made on my pocket until he was taken to the Police Office; Bowyer said, when he arrested Wilson, "hold this man, while I go after Tom Conroy."

Garretson recalled.—Wilson was arrested in Nassau street, near the middle of the street; I am positive Wilson did not go into the grocery store.

Bowyer recalled.—I arrested Wilson near the centre of Nassau street; after I had been in pursuit of Conroy and returned to Wilson, then Jackson came up for the first time, and asked me what was the matter. Conroy ran into the grocery store, and through that store escaped; Wilson was against Van Valkenburgh some time before Conroy came up; Conroy made the last push.

The testimony being closed on both sides, Mr. Smith addressed the jury at some length in behalf of the prisoner. He was followed in a forcible argument by Mr. Phillips for the prosecution, and after a most excellent charge from Recorder Scott, the jury retired, and in an absence of only three minutes, returned into court with a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner was immediately sentenced to the State Prison for the term of two years and six months, being the longest term allowed by law.

Trial for Keeping a Gambling House.—A man named Lewis W. Halsey was then placed on his trial for keeping a gambling house at No. 170 Broadway, on the 17th of January last, and winning from James Snyder, of Saratoga County, \$200 at one sitting, at the game of Pharo. The jury found the accused guilty. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$250, and be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for one month.

The following day a bill of exceptions was prepared by Robert Holmes, Esq. counsel for accused, and allowed by Judge Edmonds. Mr. Halsey was then discharged on bail, to await the decision of the Supreme Court. The exceptions are well taken, and a new trial will be granted.

Motion to admit to bail.—Judge Sanford, counsel for Samuel C. Roby, indicted with one John J. Kinney, for a conspiracy to obtain goods from the firm of Doremus, Suydam & Nixon, of this city, moved that the Court would fix the amount of bail required in the case. Mr. Phillips suggested, that as private counsel were employed in the case, the matter should lie over until Wednesday next, to which the Court assented. He has been bailed since.

The Court, in consequence of the new Common Council being sworn in office to-morrow, adjourned until Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

TRIAL OF JOHN JOHNSON, FOR THE MURDER OF MRS. BOLT.

This trial commenced at Binghamton, Groome co., on Thursday, 7th inst., the whole day having been occupied in forming a competent jury. About one hundred were sworn before this was accomplished. Great excitement has prevailed in this and the adjoining counties, for the past two years, in relation to the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Bolt, the kidnapping and attempted murder of Mrs. Burdick, and the violence used towards Mrs. Varr, all of which are supposed to have originated from one cause—that is, the violent measures Johnson used to accomplish his desires upon the person of Mrs. Bolt, for which a prosecution was to have been commenced, but was frustrated by the absence of Mrs. Bolt, from which time she has never been seen or heard from.

Before His Honor H. Grey, of Chemung county, assisted by Judges Kimball, Roggins, Whitney and Jones. Counsel—On the part of the people, Osborn Birdall, District Attorney, with Abiel Cook, of Norwich, Chemung county, and Bartlett, Esqrs. In behalf of the prisoner, Hon. D. S. Dickinson, U. S. Senator, and Hon. John A. Collier, with Judge McKoon and E. Foote, of Chemung county.

Jurors.—Charles Livemore, Wm. S. Newell, Samuel Pratt, E. B. Pearce, J. E. Reed, W. Williams, E. J. Boyd, H. P. Twitchell, D. Dyer, C. La Grange, S. B. Fairchild, and John H. Smith.

The District Attorney occupied the Court over an hour in advertising to the various circumstances of the case, which have been so extensively published, and the testimony which he will produce to substantiate the charge of murder against the prisoner at the bar, who is an old gentleman rising of sixty years, and is said to be worth over fifty thousand dollars.

James Bolt, sworn.—Resides in the town of Greene; first came there nine years ago last fall; knows John Johnson; when I first came to Greene I lived in his house; removed to Triangle two years ago this spring, in the beginning of April; moved on to a farm of Johnson's, ten or twelve miles from Greene; Myron Johnson, Frederick Bergen and Harvey Hammond carried my goods there; I went on foot; drove some cattle and swine over; my oldest boy and John Baxter went with me; my wife rode in the wagon with John Johnson; Johnson came to my house in the morning, and said he was going over, and my wife could ride with him. My child, about ten months old, was in the wagon with them. They started after I left; they passed me in about three or four miles; the usual way of going is through triangle village; we went that way; we reached there just at night; started in the morning; I met two of the teams returning when I was going; I met them about two miles this side of the house; did not see Johnson after I reached there; I saw no persons there except my own family. Q.—Did you observe anything unusual in the appearance of your wife? A.—Objected to and ruled out. I resided in Triangle about six weeks; there were three rooms in the house; it was a log house; there were two windows to the main room; the house

faced towards the south; there were no curtains to any of the windows; my wife disappeared while I lived in this house; it was two years ago the 15th of May coming; it was Sunday night; she was drenched during the day and evening; hereafter I had locked the door every night; on this night I could not find the key, and went out to the shed and rolled in a barrel, half or two-thirds filled with milk. I had no three-pieces in the house. There was a fire burning all night; we slept in the main room; I had six children, the oldest was fifteen, whose name was Louisa. They slept in the bed room; which room was west of bed first; we retired about nine o'clock; I was in bed about an hour, when my wife got up and went to the door, and moved the barrel, and undertook to go out; I got her back, and put the barrel against the door, and put her to bed again, and laid down myself; her shoes were on; she had two pairs, one of green and one of calf skin; she had on the green; after we had been in bed about an hour, she got up and went into the children's room; she came out, got her pigtail down and went to smoking; I laid on the bed looking at her, and dozed to sleep; the first I recollect was hearing she came down, which was partly upon when I awoke, and the barrel removed; she had gone; I could find nothing of her, and have never heard from or seen her since. Both pair of her shoes were left behind.

SUNDAY DAY.

Examination of James Bolt resumed.—I went out down, and looked and called for her, but could not find her; I went through the fields to the woods, and called for her at different times as I went along; I came back to the house, and searched around there till I began to grow light; I then went to a neighboring house in the woods, and asked them if they had seen anything of her; telling them that she had gone away. In the mean time the children had been to the neighbors and informed them that their mother was missing, and when I returned, I found some twenty or thirty persons at my house. We went on and searched the woods north of the house till about noon; it was then agreed that a general search should be made the next day. I went to Greene this day, stating to the people on the way the disappearance of Mrs. Bolt, and requesting them to search for her the next day. On the next day several hundred men and boys assembled at my house, and we made a search of the adjacent woods. I examined the ponds in the vicinity, and the Otsego river, from a point west of my house, down to Whitney's Point. Between this time and the first of July following I went into the counties of Broome, Madison, Otsego and Montgomery, having heard that there were persons there answering the description of my wife; I found those persons, and so one of them was Mrs. Bolt. She had on no bonnet when she disappeared, for no apparel except a dark colored dress and stockings, which she had on, was missing. This witness is to be recalled.

Mrs. Anna Augusta Burdick, sworn, says.—I reside in Greene; I was nineteen years old last September; I was married the 24th of August, 1845; I then lived with my mother, Mrs. Baxter, near Mr. Hammond's; I know John Johnson; there were two rooms to the house in which my mother lived, and an outer door to each. In the summer of 1845, on returning from a spring near a mile from the house, where I had been washing, I found the doors fastened, and heard persons talking in the north room, which is the kitchen; those persons were the prisoner and my mother. While standing at the door I heard Johnson ask her if she would have him if he could get rid of his wife as easily as he did of Mrs. Bolt. I then went to the other door, raised the window, opened the door, and went in; I went through a room into an entry, and thence into the room where they were; I found them on the bed; Johnson got up, took me by the arm, and asked me if I had heard what he had said. I told him that I had. I then went to go out of the door, and my mother stood by, and Johnson again took hold of me, and asked me again if I would tell of it. I told him I would not. Before I entered the house mother asked him how he could get rid of Mrs. Johnson, and he said in the same manner he did of Mrs. Bolt; he said he could get a couple of men below Binghamton to do it; he said if I told of what I had heard, he would be the means of my death. When he first took hold of me I said I would tell it; the second time I said I would not. I saw Johnson at my mother's again, about two or three weeks after this conversation; she was then absent at Norwich, and no one was in the house with me—the children were at Mr. Verill's; he asked me if my mother was at home; I told him she was not, and he thereupon exclaimed, "Good Lord! what shall I do?" I asked him if he wanted her to do some sewing; he said no—it was business of more importance than that. I believe he next saw Mr. Burdick coming to the house, and told me to go into the other room, and if I told what he had said he would be the means of the death of myself and husband before he left the house. I went into the room and Mr. Burdick came in, and after staying a few minutes, again passed out. Johnson came where I was, led me into the kitchen, took a rope, tied it round my hands, and tied me to the bed-post, and then tied a bonnet over my eyes. He went out a few minutes, and when he came in, untied my hands, unblinded my eyes, and tied one end of the rope around my waist, and the other around the bed-post; there was a bag on the hearth when he untied me, out of which he took some bones; he told me to burn them, and I faintly awoke; when I came to, the bones were burning on the fire; in a few moments he took them off and laid them on the hearth; he had an axe himself; he gave me another one and told me to pound the bones, and stood over me with his axe; I faintly awoke; he threw water into my face and brought me to; he pounded the bones, scraped them up, and put them again on the fire; he told me to get down on my knees, and I did so; he held his axe over my head and asked me if I calculated to tell it; I told him I would; he made motions towards me with the axe, said he was going to kill me, and asked me again if I would tell it; I told him I would; he said if I did, he would serve me the same way he had Mrs. Bolt's bones; he asked me again if I would tell, and I said I would not; he then untied me and I believe soon went away; in the course of the conversation he said if we were taken up he had friends who would take care of me; when he emptied the bones out of the bag I did not particularly notice them, but did so when he told me to put them on the fire; I noticed the head and some few of other bones; I can't describe the bones beside the head; I knew it was a human head; I never before saw a human skeleton; I saw the upper and lower parts of the head bones; at the time I heard the conversation between my mother and Johnson, the window curtains were down; my mother returned from Norwich during the week in which Johnson brought in the bones, and my health was then feeble.

James Bolt, recalled.—Says, at the time I moved to Triangle, I discovered, when I arrived there, that my wife was cast down in spirits and did not say much; in a day or two after we got there I discovered too that her arms were lame, and that she could not easily raise them up; this lameness was unusual and soon wore off; but she appeared to become more and more dejected; she rested but very little nights and lost her appetite; I called in a physician the latter part of the week previous to her disappearance; she stated to me the cause of her illness; I had a conversation with the prisoner; I stated to him, that Mrs. Bolt said, that on the day on which I moved to Triangle, he, after their arrival there, went into the house with the buffalo skin, pulled her down upon it, drew a part of it over her face and into her mouth, and then had connexion with her; he said that he did not fill her mouth, but that he had done wrong and was willing to settle it; he told me if I

wanted money or lands, to name the amount or quantity and I should have it; in this conversation he spoke about my going to law with him; he said he was rich and I was poor, and that I would stand no chance at all with him; this was on the Saturday before my wife disappeared. (On the following Monday the Court was to sit at Binghamton, when the witness intended to get the prisoner indicted for a rape.) I saw Johnson, because he went for me; previous to that time I had asked those matters, relating to the prisoner's misconduct, to A. A. Merrill, Esq., and in gave me a letter to carry to the District Attorney, when Johnson wished to settle; I told him that I could not do it.

Mrs. Burdick, sworn, resumed.—I was married on Sunday; on the following Monday I went to Smithville, where I remained last night; my mother went to Norwich on the Wednesday after my marriage, and was gone four weeks; she told me to see my brother who was confined in the jail there, on a complaint made against him by the prisoner; it was about two weeks before my marriage, that I found my mother and Johnson on the bed; when I went into the house I found in open three doors before I got into the room where they were; when on the outside, I heard the prisoner ask her if she would have him like she asked him how he could get rid of his wife; he said in the same way as he did of Mrs. Bolt; the prisoner first spoke of Mrs. Bolt; it was some time when Johnson came to the house on the day he pounded the bones; I had just got down to the dinner table; I had not boiled the tea-bottle, and do not remember that I had built up any fire after breakfast; the prisoner made one; Mr. Burdick sat at work near by, but not so near as to be easily called; when he came in to the house I did not tell him that Johnson was in the other room; the bag which contained the bones was of a brown color; the head was separate from the other bones, and the top of a was gone; I did not notice any bones on the table; I cannot say how long he was burning them; I noticed no small items then; I noted, when examined before, that I did not know whether it was winter or summer when those bones were burned; I now say it was in September; I first told about the bones when I was attending some Utica; this was to Dr. Purple, Mr. Gray and my husband; I had never spoken of it to any one before then; I first told at that time about seeing my mother and Johnson on the bed; I was first sworn on my way home from Utica; I know Susan Lewis, but I have no recollection of having ever been sworn before him; I went to Mr. Hammond's to live before my mother got back from Norwich.

Direct examination resumed.—The bones were of a dark purple color when taken from the bag, and while when taken from the fire; the presence of the bones was when I returned from Smithville, and before I went to Mr. Hammond's; on the Monday after my mother returned from Norwich, I was at her house; that evening, after I returned to Mr. H's, I laid down in the bedroom back of the milk room; I was alone and there was no light in the room; my husband went into the kitchen to dress a sore on his leg; after he went out, two persons came into the room where I was; one of them put one of his hands upon my forehead, and the other upon my neck; the other one put his hands around my waist; there is a large scar upon my forehead, which is easily felt by placing the hand on it; they attempted to carry me off; I put up one hand and removed the hand that was on my throat, and cried out, and with the other hand I clenched the bed; they dropped me in the door and went out; I felt of the arm that was on my forehead, and it seemed like the dress of a woman's sleeve. [The prosecution contended that the witness's mother is one of those who endeavored to carry her off, and that she placed her hand upon the scar for the purpose of finding out whether or not it was her daughter.] I found a cape in the room after they went away; it was my mother's, and was not there before this occurrence; the next day I ate dinner with the family; I then laid down and soon fell asleep; the next thing I knew they were putting something in my mouth and blinding my eyes; there were two persons; they removed what there was in my mouth, put a phial in it and wanted me to drink; I refused; the one sitting by my head struck me twice on the forehead; I raised my hand to my mouth, and knocked the phial from his hand; they started, my mouth again, took me up and carried me to the fence and dragged me over it; one asked the other to help him, and he would not; this one dragged me to another fence and through it; then dragged me to and over a third fence; then came to a hill and went down it to the swamp; they laid me down on a knoll by the side of a creek; they unbund my eyes, removed the gag from my mouth, and asked me if I knew them; I told them I did not; one was a large tall man, the other short and thick; they were dressed in disguise, and I can't tell what their complexion was; I asked them to let me go home, and they said they would not; I asked them to write a line to Mr. Burdick; the short one took a paper and pencil from his pocket and scribbled on it; I asked him to lay it on a log close by; he laid it in a hole near by; then covered up the paper; I asked why they carried me off, and they said because they had been got to do it; the largest one took a knife from his pocket, opened it and came towards me; I begged him not to kill me; the little one stepped between us and said he should not; he laid his knife down on the ground beside me, blinded my eyes and gagged me; one spoke to the other and said he hoped Johnson would do as he had agreed, and go through the village as he said he would; it was him, after that they rolled me into the brook, went a little way, brought a log and threw it on me. They stepped on the log and bore it down. They then spoke that they must be in a hurry and they would be too late. They threw me into the water with my face down. After they went away I turned over as well as I could, and tried to reach the paper, but could not; they said Johnson got them to do it; one of them said he had done enough for \$5; the other said he had done so too, and he had not got paid yet for carrying off Mrs. Bolt; my hands were tied before me, and were so when I left the house.

Cross-examined.—I have been subject to hysteria for about two years, and have had them recently; I used to live in Smithville and had them there; I have not told or sworn that the first thing I knew, when I was carried out of the house, was that I was gagged and blindfolded and carried along; I was conscious all the time that I was being carried to the swamp; these men did not say anything about having stabbed Mrs. Bolt; nothing was said by them about Bolt; his name was not mentioned; nothing was said about his having stabbed his wife; I know Esq. Lewis, of Greene; I have never sworn to any such thing before him; I have never said or sworn that these men signified how they murdered Mrs. Bolt; I don't remember what kind of hats or clothing they had on; they did not have on coats; I have never sworn that they had on common palm leaf hats. [It seems that the witness, on the 7th October, 1845, made an affidavit before Mr. Justice Lewis, in which she swore positively to the particulars which she here denies to have sworn to. Defendant's counsel read much of the affidavit, and asked her if she had ever sworn to such statements; she said she had no recollection of having done so. That instrument will form part of the prisoner's evidence.] When they put my face in the water I could not breathe well, though I breathed some; I turned over in a few minutes; the first log lay lengthways on my back, and when I turned over it was on me still; I can't say whether or not my clothes wound round me; I don't know what my hands were tied with; when Johnson burned the bones I did not try to get away, and he did not prevent my going out; after I lost consciousness in the swamp, the next thing I knew I was in Utica.

To be Continued.

FURTHER EXAMINATION IN THE INCEST CASE.

Examination of Mrs. Pitt, one of Daniel Burnett's daughters—Another attempt to exclude her Report—Further developments.

The examination in the case of Daniel Burnett, Brother-in-law of the late John Waddell, was resumed on Friday morning before Justice Osborn. Assistant District Attorney, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. E. J. Jordan, Esq., for the defence.

Announcement was made on the part of the defence that the defendant was called on the part of the defence, and that the defendant was called on the part of the defence, and that the defendant was called on the part of the defence.

Q. Have you heard your sister Jane Ann, make use of any threatening language concerning your father? A. Yes sir.

Q. Will you state what language she used, and where and at what time and under what circumstances? A. At my house last summer, Mrs. Waddell commenced talking about her father as usual. She said her father would not support her, and if he did not, she would go upon the town; she also said there would be bloodshed in this case, yet, and at my house. I think about two months since, perhaps a little over, she and Miss Almira Burnett called at my house. They were talking of their father, and threatened to expose him before the church; they said they were going the next day. Mrs. W. said she would go with Miss B.; they both said they wished that Mr. and Mrs. Burnett were dead; Mrs. Waddell said if she was to hear of the death of both of their deaths she would come in dancing and singing; showing at the same time how she would do; saying that I would make no reply. Mrs. Waddell remarked to me, "Annette, will you see your brother and sister trampled under foot by the black?" I replied that I intended to my own business, and that they must stand to their own feet. Mrs. W. said she did not thank any body to interfere with her business; then without any further conversation concerning their father, they left.

Q. At any other time, and about what time have you heard Mrs. Waddell speak concerning your father and mother? A. The next week she called at my house on Thursday; she commenced talking respecting her brother Edwin, and remarked, "Look how the poor boy has been treated!" I replied that had he conducted himself properly, as a child ought towards a parent, he would have had an excellent home, and a kind father as we have all had, and you know it; she said it was no such thing; I told her I had lived at home, and always found it as pleasant; I had conducted myself as a child ought; I had behaved myself; I told her I intended to have done with all those who could not treat their father with the respect due him; she replied "he is a hard hearted old wretch!" (She frequently heard her make the same remark before, about his being a hard hearted old wretch.) "I hope they will both—meaning Mr. and Mrs. Burnett—rot in hell pitch hot!" I told her she ought to be ashamed of herself, and I wondered the heavenly judgment of the Almighty did not fall upon her; she was then standing up to go out, she remarked, "And as for the black, I will put her where she will not trouble me long!" she then turned to go out of the door, and turning around suddenly as if she had been thinking over what she had said, she added, "at least for a week;" previous to this remark about Mrs. Burnett, I told her I would not hear such language in my house relative to her father and mother, that I was unused to it, and ordered her to leave the house immediately; she replied "She would not go till she got ready, for I had to hear all she had to say, and I could not help myself;" she then left the house.

Q. In what part of the house was this conversation? A. It was in the kitchen.

Q. Was any one present during any part of it? A. My girl was just outside of a back door; the door was not entirely closed.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q. What was your girl's name? A. Ann Davison or Davison, I cannot tell which.

Q. Was she an American girl, or Irish? A. An Irish girl.

Q. How old is she? A. I cannot say; I think 18 or 20, may be more or less.

Q. Did you see the girl at the time this conversation took place? A. I could see part of her arm; she was within a foot and a half or two feet of the door.

Q. Where is that girl now? A. At my house in 3d street.

Q. Which is the oldest, you or Mrs. Waddell, Miss Almira or your brother Daniel, and what are your respective ages? A. Daniel is about 20 or 22, Mrs. Waddell is 27; I think Miss Almira was 18 on the 3d of last April.

Q. What is the age of Mrs. Almira? A. Twenty three or twenty-four.

Q. How old is Edwin? A. Sixteen the first of this present month of May.

Q. Have you any other brothers and sisters, except those named here, and if you have, what are their names and respective ages? A. John is 20, 21 or 22; William is 25 or 26; Anson is 14 in March, I think; George is 12 the first day of March; George is my youngest own brother; I have half brothers; Henry is about 9, I think, Abraham is about 6, Mary about 3, and Catherine about one last January.

Q. How long is it since your own mother died? A. I think 12 years.

Q. How long did you father remain single before he married again? A. I think nearly a year. I will not be positive. I was so young I do not recollect.

Q. Did his family all remain together until his second marriage after the death of his wife? How long did his children by his first marriage remain with him, and when did they respectively leave him? A. Mrs. Waddell, I think, one year after his marriage. I will not be certain as to the time. She left immediately on her marriage. John was married and I left just before or after Mrs. Waddell. I cannot positively say, for I do not recollect; Daniel, I can't say positively when he left. Nor Mrs. Almira, I cannot say

positively, she was married at her father's house, for I do not recollect. Nor I cannot say positively when William left. I was married in 1843, September 4; and staid at my father's house after my return from travelling until 30th October of the same year until I left for my father-in-law's. Miss Almira remained there until last April, when she left. Edwin left the 3d of this month for Connecticut, to his trade. The rest are at home.

Q. What was the conduct of Edwin to his father that was so censurable? A. If his father spoke to him he would not obey him. While he was in the different stores, the different places he was at work, he was continually spending money for the theatre and other places. He has been at my house and cursed his father in the most horrible manner. He refused to give his father his wages to lay up for him, as his father requested. He was continually picking at his step-mother, and the children in the house, and using the most horrible words and imprecations towards all. I don't know as I can state anything now.

Q. What did you ever hear his father tell him to do that he refused to do? A. I have heard his father forbid his leaving the house until he returned, and as soon as his father left he went out. He did not refuse by words but by actions. I have heard his father tell him not to take up his wages, but he did do it, and spent his money at the theatre. I never heard him refuse to his father's face, but frequently after telling him to do a thing he would disobey him.

Q. Is what have you known him to disobey him except as above stated? A. I recollect nothing at present.

Q. Did you know if he ever took up his wages against the commands of his father, and if you do, state when, at what time or times, and what sum or sums, and answer from your own knowledge and not from information from any other person? (Objected to.) A. No, sir.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 2d.

Before commencing business, Mr. Blunt, counsel for the accused, perceiving our reporter in the room, said to the court—"I see that there is a person here who calls himself a reporter; now, sir, I ask that you, in your official capacity, instruct that individual not to publish the evidence taken during these preliminary proceedings."

Mr. Jordan said he had no lot or portion in this matter. I neither ask the reporter to forbear or to publish, said he.

Some further remarks being made by Mr. Blunt—Mr. Jordan felt called upon to say, that he supposed the rule of law to be, that all legal proceedings were to be in public, and that truthful reports of such proceedings may be made. Of course, garbled statements were not to be made.

Mr. Blunt agreed with the counsel for the prosecution, in his supposition that all legal proceedings were to be public; but he thought that preliminary examinations like this were to be made not as a public trial. In support of this position, he alluded to the circumstance of the examination being made in the private or inner chamber of the Police Office.

Mr. Jordan supposed the examination was made in this room to suit the convenience of the magistrate, and to avoid interruptions which might occur in the outer office.

Mr. Blunt said he had heard one person say to the magistrate, that "he was here as one of The People;" and claimed the right as a citizen to be present at the holding of this examination. Mr. B. suggested, if this doctrine were to be allowed, if any and every body were allowed to be present, the dignity of a court would be lost, and the magistrate would sit upon the bench surrounded by a mob. Again, alluding to the propriety of reporting these proceedings, the counsel for the defence chose to use the terms honor and infamy, in an ambiguous manner, intimating that in his opinion it would be very honorable not to publish, and very infamous to make public, the evidence adduced on this occasion.

Mr. Jordan felt called upon to reply to these remarks, and to say that our courts were not to be converted into secret inquisitions. He knew that no reporter could be held accountable for publishing the truth. They were only bound to make true statements. He did not know what the gentleman meant by honor and infamy.

Mr. Blunt did not choose to let these remarks pass unnoticed. There was, he said, no person in the profession who knew better than the gentleman the difficulties likely to arise from the publication of these preliminary proceedings. The law holds a person disqualified to serve as a juror on trial of a case, concerning which he has read even newspaper statements.

Justice Osborn here read a decision made by Judge Talmadge, of the Superior Court, in the case of Trust vs. Beach, in which the judge decided, that in all cases of investigation, where the party accused had exercised the privilege of calling witnesses for the defence, the press had a perfect right to publish the proceedings, and he concluded his remarks by stating that he presumed the editors and reporters of "The National Police Gazette" fully understood their rights and duties, and that he should give no instructions to either the reporter or the editors as to what they should, or what they should not publish.

The examination of Mrs. Pitt was at length resumed. Question by Mr. Jordan.—At what time or times did your brother Edwin, at your house, speak disrespectfully of, or utter curses or imprecations against your father? A. Last fall. He was at my house, after being turned from home for his conduct, speaking disrespectful of his father. He made a remark, I only want to see that old bugger, to say one word to him, and then I have done with him forever. I said, I will hear no more—Jordan.—I do not want what you said, or what were your impressions.

Mr. Blunt contended, that as the witness was relating a conversation which passed between her and her brother, she ought to be allowed to go on, and give the dialogue as it occurred. (Both counsel here rose, but as Mr. Jordan was on his feet first, he claimed the floor.)

Jordan.—There are some men who are all jaw, and nothing else.

MONDAY MORNING.

Jordan.—Well, I take it the gentleman will hold his tongue till I get through. The counsel then proceeded with his argument against the introduction of the witness's replies, &c.

Blunt.—Said he should, while in the presence of the magistrate, restrain all feeling which might arise. He should not seem to insult. The witness was now being questioned about a conversation which she had with her brother, and the counsel for the defence contended that it was proper to relate it as it occurred.

(The evidence introduced at the time of the last examination, was produced, and that part of it which related to the conversation, read.)

There are, remarked Mr. B., two things to be observed in conducting a case. One is to treat the magistrate with due respect, and the other is to treat opposing counsel with proper courtesy.

Jordan.—I have a few remarks to make in relation to this matter. There are, says the gentleman, two things to be observed in conducting a case. The one is to treat the magistrate with due respect, and the other is to treat opposing counsel with proper courtesy. In relation to the first of these remarks, it is certainly my intention to observe the respect due to the bench. If he meant the latter remark to apply to my treatment of him, I repudiate it. Now as to the question. There appears to be two parties in this case. There was a disagreement between the statements of the two witnesses, two sisters. Now I want to examine the witness as to this matter, and I want answers to my interrogatories. Now the question is, shall she answer my questions and stop there, or shall she introduce her expressions of feeling, or her imprecations upon the subject.

Justice Osborn.—Mrs. Pitt, you will answer the questions and not introduce any remarks.

Jordan.—Now I will ask the question. At what time or times did your brother Edwin, at your house, speak disrespectfully of, or utter curses or imprecations against your father. (Objected to by Blunt, and more argument ensued.)

Mr. Jordan wished to come at the truth of this matter between the sisters. It was, he said, a question of veracity.

Justice Osborn did not think it was a question of veracity.

Mr. Jordan.—Thought there was an attempt to show that Mrs. Waddell held a grudge against her father.

Mr. Blunt said—When the gentleman says that the family is divided he says right. It is divided, but it is a difference between the part of it which have chosen the path of virtue and rectitude, and those of that family who now charge upon the father, who has arrived at a green old age without a spot or blemish upon his character; that part of the family who now charge upon this parent the foulest crime which can be perpetrated. Mr. B. here intimated that he intended to discredit the characters of the persons now prosecuting his client in this case.

Mr. Jordan arose to reply, when Mr. Blunt asked if the question was to be further argued.

Justice Osborn said he would sit patiently and here all they had to say.

Mr. Jordan said he was not willing to sit still and hear such remarks made in relation to the character of those who he, (Blunt), vilified. Mr. Burnett, he said, was a man of wealth, and there is a part of the family who undoubtedly consider themselves disinterested; others no doubt consider it as settled, that if they stand by him at this time, they will be the recipients of his testamentary bounty.

Q. Has your statement, delivered on your cross-examination, been written down by yourself, or any other person, before you were sworn in this examination? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who wrote it down? A. I did.

Q. At whose request? A. By no particular persons; I told my father I should do it.

Q. Did he ask you to do it? A. No sir; he told me to remember what I heard them say.

Q. When did he tell you that? A. Long before this affair came up, or this trial was thought of, so far as I know.

Q. Did he tell you what he wanted you to remember it for? A. No, sir.

Q. What time was it he told you that? A. Between three and four months ago.

Q. Did you tell him then what you remembered? A. I told him some things then they had said, and some things afterward.

Q. Did you tell him at his request or his suggestions? A. My own suggestion.

Q. Did he at that time inform you that he expected to have any trouble with them, or anything of that kind? (Objected to, and ruled out.)

Q. Did he at that time inform you on the subject of his expecting to have any trouble with them, or anything of that kind? A. No, sir.

Q. When did Almira complain he did not dress her well? A. Last summer a year ago, and last winter.

Q. Has your father given you any property or presents of any description within the last two years, or promised you any? A. He gave me an outfit for house-keeping.

Q. When did he give you them? A. This last May a year ago. He has given me no more, nor made me no promises.

Q. Have you heard him, within the last four months, make use of any threats of any description against your sister Mrs. Waddell or Almira? A. None; excepting that if Mrs. Waddell did not leave the house quietly, he would be compelled to put her out; as she had refused to do it.

Q. Did he say she had refused to leave the house? A. No, sir; but I heard her say she would not go until he put her out.

Q. When did she say that? A. In the fall before she went to board.

Q. Where was it? A. At my father's, in her bedroom.

Q. Who was present? A. We were alone.

Q. What else did she say on that occasion? A. Nothing, that I recollect.

Q. Have you and your father had private interviews on the subject of this prosecution, since the complaint

was made, and how many, and at what place? A. Never.

Blunt.—Has your father, upon the marriage of each of his children, with the exception of Mrs. Waddell, given them an outfit upon their going to housekeeping? A. He has to Mrs. Almira, and has given some things to his sons.

Q. Was the husband of Mrs. Waddell a widower? A. He was.

Q. Do you know of your father adding something to the stock he had afterward? A. I think he gave her some fine things; I am not certain.

The examination was here adjourned, with the understanding that it should be taken up every afternoon of the following week, successively, commencing on Monday.

MONDAY MORNING.

On Monday morning Mr. Jordan called on Justice Osborn, and stated that he was obliged to attend nearly the whole week at the Supreme Court of Suffolk county, and asked for an adjournment until Friday afternoon, as he was earnestly desirous that the case should not be proceeded with, unless he was present. The Magistrate thereupon yielded to the request of the learned counsel, and the case stood adjourned till the afternoon of Friday, the 15th.

TUESDAY MORNING.

On Tuesday morning, however, Mr. Blunt appeared, and insisted on the resumption of the examination, which, after some hesitation on the part of the Magistrate, was acceded to, and Sidney E. Stewart, Clerk of Police, was called and sworn.—I was present at the whole of the examination of Mrs. Waddell.

Q. During that examination, and while speaking of the attempts of her father upon her person before her marriage, do you or not remember her making this remark, "Understand me Mr. Stewart, I don't mean to say that he did not gratify himself, but he did not injure me?" A. Yes sir, I remember of her using that language. I think they are the very words she used.

Q. Did, or did not Daniel H. Burnett ever exhibit to you any letter written by him to his father, as stated by said Daniel H. in his examination. A. He never did, nor have I any knowledge of such letter.

Q. Did, or did not Mrs. Waddell at any time state to you, or in your presence, that her father had made propositions to her to permit him to have carnal intercourse with her, and had quoted to her passages from the scripture justifying his conduct, and to convince her of the propriety and morality of his conduct? A. She stated that she had told her father she could not see how he could so conduct himself towards her, at the same time professing to be a Christian, and that he would answer by quoting the passage of scripture relating to Noah and his daughters—she might have said Lot, but I am almost positive she said Noah.

Q. Did she at any time in your presence, or to you, state that her father had succeeded in penetrating her so far that she was sensible of it? A. Yes sir, she stated so to me.

The examination was here adjourned until Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

At the opening of the court this morning, Mr. Blunt informed the magistrate, that in the absence of Mr. Jordan, counsel for the people, he has requested the attendance of Mr. Phillips, Assistant District Attorney; but in consequence of his absence, also, wished to proceed with the direct examination of a few witnesses, as they had been in attendance before, and that their cross-examination might be delayed until the return of Mr. Jordan.

Justice Osborn remarked, that he was extremely anxious to get through with the matter, and decided to proceed; whereupon Mr. D. H. Burnett, jr., entered the room, and remarked—

"I enter my protest against these proceedings, on account of the absence of Mr. Jordan, counsel for the prosecution, who is attending the Circuit Court at Hempstead, and will return in a day or two. The examination was adjourned for nearly a week at one time, under similar circumstances, for the accommodation of Mr. Blunt, and I now ask it for Mr. Jordan. The complaints in this case have been threatened with a suit for conspiracy, consequently I protest against the examination of any witness during the absence of Mr. Jordan."

Justice Osborn remarked, that the protest was out of place under the circumstances, and that he should decide to proceed.

Mr. Blunt then called—

Ann Bates.—I am 20 years of age; live with Mrs. Pitt as a servant; am going on my fifth month with her; I was present when Mrs. Waddell came there; I overheard some conversation which occurred between them in the kitchen; I was on the stairs just by the door; I heard them talk some words; I heard her say particularly, that "she hoped Mr. and Mrs. Burnett would rot in hell, pitch hot."

Mrs. Pitt said she could not hear such language, and that she had better begone out of the house; she said she would go when she got ready; she had got to hear all she had to say; when Mrs. Waddell talked about Mrs. Burnett, she said she would get her where she would not trouble her for a while—at least for a week; she talked about poor Edwin, the way he was treated; Mrs. Pitt said, if he had behaved himself, he had a good father, and had no right to complain; this conversation occurred within the last three months.—about two months ago.

Job Haskell, sworn.—I reside 113 Forsyth-st.; I know Mrs. Jane Ann Waddell; she boarded in the same house with me, at No. 113; I think she came there in October; during that time she was in the habit of receiving male visitors; I have heard her speak concerning Mrs. Burnett, her step-mother; I have heard her say at one time, that it would be the happiest day of her life when she heard of the death of her step-mother, and that she could dance on her grave; at this time she put her hands over her head, in a theatrical way; at another time I heard her say something to this effect, speaking of her step-mother, that "she wouldn't live but a short time; I thought it was a very imprudent speech, and cautioned her against using such language; I said, Mrs. Waddell, if that woman was found dead, it would go hard with you;" some one

was present, either Dr. Greenly or Dr. White, of Syracuse. She was standing there, at another time I heard her say, that it would be the happiest day of her life if she could hear of the death of her step-mother and father, and that she could dance over their graves; I confided her at that time also; from those repeated exclamations, I thought that Mr. Burnett and his wife were in danger of their lives, and I should have spoken to them on the subject, but I was not acquainted with them.

Q. Have you since having been called upon to attend this investigation, been threatened by any person if you should testify, and if so, by whom? A. I was called upon yesterday by the defendant, who up to that time was unknown to me; he told me he had a subpoena for me, and asked me to walk down to the police office; I did so; while I was in the police office, the defendant's son, Henry H. Burnett said to me, "I understand that you have been reporting that my sister, Mrs. Waddell, is a prostitute," which I promptly denied, and demanded the authority he reiterated the charge; he said he should hold me responsible; he said that he should have called on me the day before, but he was glad he had not, but that he was now satisfied it was true that I had said his sister was a prostitute, because I was here as a witness; he said it was true; I said it was a lie; he said it was nothing but my grey hairs that protected me.

Q. In what manner was this conversation addressed to you? A. It appeared to me as if it was said to intimidate me; I said I should not be intimidated by him; his manner was such that I should not have felt safe if I had been alone.

Q. Do you know of Mrs. Waddell making appointments to meet different gentlemen while boarding in Forsyth street? A. I knew of several gentlemen calling upon her. I should not like to call names. There was a gentleman who appeared to be paying attention to her, (a military man.) On one Sunday I was in the Bowery at Dr. Langham's, as I was stepping out of the door I saw this gentleman pass. On returning to my boarding house, and on entering the parlor, Mr. Stonier and Mrs. Waddell were sitting there, and were discussing how long it would take a person to travel to Utica and back at that time. They came to the conclusion that it would take till the next Tuesday evening. I said "I saw the colonel this afternoon, (calling him by his name,)" Mrs. Waddell said, appearing to be surprised, "He has gone to Utica; he has a brother and they look alike." I said it was the colonel. She said John A. is coming to see me this evening. I said well; the colonel is a military man; he distracts you and he is reconnoitering. You had better go to bed this evening, and when Mr. A. comes, inform him you are indisposed; she did not appear to believe that I had seen the colonel; Mr. A. came there, and I went out in the evening, and was told by Mrs. Waddell in the morning that she should believe me after this; that the colonel had come in the evening; that some person opened the door for him; that he walked into the parlor, without taking off his overcoat or hat, and that he caught her and Mr. A. sitting close together; that she said to the colonel, "I thought you was in Utica"—bringing myself right out; that the colonel would not be seated, but walked out, and she followed him to the door; that the colonel told her there, that he saw me when I went out, 15 minutes before, and that he saw her also when she lighted the lamp; she appeared all this time to be much troubled at what had occurred; I heard her at one time say she wished she knew whether her father had made a will; she hoped he had not, and ended by saying she hoped he would die soon.

Q. Was her brother Daniel in the habit of visiting that house? A. He came there frequently; on the night previous the burial of Mrs. Jacob Aime, I heard Daniel H. say that he would tell the damned old son of a bitch (meaning his father) not to look down the vault.

THURSDAY MORNING.
Catherine Ann McClellan, sworn.—Goes out to day's work, and has worked at Mr. Burnett's for some years back; in July, 1844, while Mrs. Burnett was absent in the country, she (deponent) came home from meeting on a Thursday evening, and went to her bed room in the attic; when she went up stairs, Mrs. Waddell and Miss Almira was in the parlor with their father; being tired, she threw herself on the bed with her clothes on, and fell asleep with her hat in her hand; she did not wake till she found Daniel H. Burnett in the bed with her, squeezing her in his arms, and having his hands in her bosom; he was not undressed; the more she struggled, the tighter he held her, and Mrs. Waddell and Almira stood by the bed laughing; she got up, and telling them "it was pretty capers," went to an adjoining room and locked herself in; but afterwards, Daniel H. came to that room also, and tried to get in, but finally went away; the witness further stated that she had heard Mrs. Waddell speak disrespectfully of her father, and that she had acted indecently before her at certain times.

The testimony of this witness having been taken, the court adjourned till 4 o'clock the same afternoon.

In the afternoon James Conley was called for the defence. He stated that he had been in the employ of the accused for several years, and had heard Daniel H. Burnett and Mrs. Waddell use violent threatening language against the life of his father.

FRIDAY MORNING.
Job Haskell was called for cross-examination, but nothing was elicited, save a flare up between Messrs Jordan and Blunt, that terminated in a highly excitable dispute.

The examination was here adjourned. The case will probably be closed during next week when we shall conclude the testimony.

WILLIAM BLOOMER, alias BILL BLOOM, has been again set at liberty on bail, notwithstanding that the evidence was clear and conclusive against him—the stolen property having been found on his person.

LAWYER AND CLIENT.—For a most extraordinary development of operations between lawyer and client, see third page, in the Sessions proceedings.

National Police Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1846.

See last page for late city police items.

LIVES OF THE FELONS.

This splendid work, 96 pages, with eighteen beautiful engravings, will be issued in a few days and for sale by all our agents in the United States—price 25 cents—the usual discount to the trade.

NED ARNOLD.—The engraving on our first page is an excellent portrait of Ned Arnold alias "English Ned," the "pal" of the notorious Dick Collard, one of the barge robbers. Arnold is one of the shrewdest pickpockets and most daring burglars now in this country. He was with Dick Collard in the robbery of Baker's Exchange Office in Chatham st. and they afterwards escaped to Montreal, and there perpetrated several burglaries and obtained over \$15,000 worth of jewelry. He was arrested there by officer Bowyer, for the robbery committed in this city, but the Canadian government refused to deliver him up, as no treaty to that effect had been passed at that time. His whereabouts is desired.

THE INCEST CASE.—The examination of this case becomes, as it progressed, more and more remarkable in its features; and what was at first but another chapter in the history of a revolting, but unhappily a too frequent sin, has at length assumed the character, which we at first denied it, of "a very strange case." This result is entirely attributable to the very strange conduct which the counsel for the accused has thought proper to pursue, as well in his management of Mrs. Aime, as in his assault upon our rights as public journalists, and opposition to a report of the proceedings.

We regret this particularly, as it has forced us to assume a position which makes us look as if we were taking sides; and we regret it also, as it has directed attention for a time from the main features of the question before the Court, to the episode of a collateral dispute.

We are somewhat at a loss to imagine what could have induced Mr. Blunt to choose a position so inconsistent with his assumptions of his client's innocence, or to commence a warfare which his own intelligence should have told him at the outset, must result in an inevitable defeat. When we speak of his intelligence, we speak in special allusion to this subject; for he has himself been a reporter for several years, and therefore cannot be supposed to be ignorant of the rights of the press. In relation to the first point, we are aware, moreover, from the quotations which he has made during that examination, that he is sufficiently versed in the Scriptures to know that it is not the cue of innocence to shrink from public scrutiny, and to call upon the rocks and mountains to cover it from the sight.

We repeat that we have studiously avoided giving our opinion of the integrity of the prosecution or defence in this case, and shall still refuse to do so during the pendency of the proceedings; but there is at the same time no duty that we will neglect, no right that we will relinquish, and no wrong that we will not repel in the premises, whether it be levelled against our legal rights by a court, or discharged from the sounding brass of a supercilious and petulant attorney in personal disrespect. We endeavor to do right and deal justly with every subject and with every man, without fear, favor or affection; and if others, who receive this treatment at our hands, do not deal fairly with us in return, we will make them.

DICK COLLARD.—What has become of that commission that caused the postponement of this old rogue's trial. Do the defence expect to dispose of the case by somnambulism? If so, the District Attorney should bestir himself.

POLICE OFFICE KEEPERS.—Finding that the police authorities still violate their duty and their oaths in not breaking up the policy offices of the city, we shall commence in our next, the publication of a list of the names and places where the law is hourly violated, and then call upon the Grand Jury to indict all engaged in this nefarious business.

BODY SNATCHING AND ITS PROFESSIONAL ENCOURAGERS.—There was one among the revelations made on the late trial of Maxwell, for body snatching, which excited the mingled horror and disgust of the community, and which should not have been suffered to pass by, without rebuke to those who are more deeply steeped in the offence, than the inferior instruments employed in these frightful transactions. We allude to the disclosure of the startling fact that there are those amongst us, who, under the guise and name of respectable physicians, are actually wholesale dealers in the dead, and who, to supply orders from various parts, employ numerous secret hands to decorate the grave, and through this source regularly pack, salt, and despatch their ghastly merchandise, with the same business nonchalance as a butcher would put up and send off his supplies of beef and pork.

There are several of these master jockals who have amassed fortunes by disturbing the repose of the poor in their last resting places; and yet these crime stained men; these wholesale outragers of humanity; these tax-collectors of the dead; these dealers in the bodies of the wretchedness to desperation with their shining gold, have the unblushing effrontery to march into court rooms to impeach their poor accomplices, and then to stultify themselves with the notion, that they do not descend from the witness stand with an additional shade of infamy stamped upon their foreheads.

We have called attention to this subject anew, because we consider it a proper one for the consideration of the Medical Convention at present in this city. We do not object to the promotion of science by fair and honorable means; we can partially excuse desultory resurrections that are impelled by professional ambition; but this wholesale flesh-breaking in the dead for no other motive but filthy gain, is unworthy of the rudest state of savagery, and should only be conducted by a ghoul.

STOLEN PIGEON POLICE.—THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.—It appears that the robbers of Livingston & Wells' Express, are in a fair way to get clear. Fifty cents on the dollar of the lost money has been paid over to the losers, but the News asks, "just for information, who got \$1250 for making the arrests of Dr. Hatch, Pratt and the Purdys, together with another individual, for the alleged robbery. This is a singular state of affairs in the administration of justice, when notorious rogues can get clear on a compromise." Singular indeed. It is a partnership in crime, the thieves being the active members of the firm, and "officers of justice" the sleeping partners.

The queries contained in the above article have run the gamut of the city papers for the last two weeks, and would have been answered by us before, had we not been withheld in consequence of some expected information, without which, we do not care to enter upon our final developments of the transaction. We will explain for the present, however, that the person alluded to as "the other individual" was no other than the renowned Jim Webb, whose history together with that of his equally celebrated brother Charles now in Europe, has appeared under our "Lives of the Felons." Jim Webb was the real robber of the Express, but he was deliberately let off, on restoring a portion of his plunder according to the old system of compromise so long enjoyed by him and his brother Charles, and which has rendered certain officers of police their stewards, for the last fifteen years.

Verily the system of compromise is a great system! It saves our courts all expense in the shape of legal proceedings and spares the community the pain of beholding the condemnation of the criminal.

In conclusion, we now call upon Recorder Richard Vaux of Philadelphia, to give to the public his knowledge of the illegal transactions of officers James Young and Edward McGowan in this business, knowing as we do that his reputation is not be tarnished by the assertions of these men that "all they have done in this business was done with his knowledge."

IMPEACHMENT OF JUSTICE DRINKER.—The County Court met on Wednesday last for the trial of Justice Drinker, on the charges specified in another portion of this day's paper, but in consequence of the pressing engagements of the new board, adjourned till Tuesday of next week, 19th instant.

RECOVERING STOLEN GOODS.—Time and again have we presented facts to show that the receivers of stolen goods in our city produce and sustain more crime than all other sources, and we have recently stated, in the hope that our new Recorder would exhibit an example of his future determination, in the first conviction that was obtained before him. We regret to say that in this instance we have been disappointed, as the sentence of Isaac Wortham, convicted of receiving the stolen goods from the store of James Beck & Co., fully exhibits. This man, knowingly and willingly held out inducements for the clerk to steal hundreds of dollars worth of valuable silks, laces, gloves, &c., and when convicted, receives the moderate penalty of thirty days in the City prison, and a fine of \$250. Had he been sent to the State prison for two years, as he fully deserved, it would have produced a powerful effect upon the hundreds of receivers in our city. As it is they will but laugh and snap their fingers at the terrors of the law. Let our worthy Recorder remember, that if there were no receivers there would be no thieves.

CASE OF LEWIS W. HALSEY.—In the case of Lewis W. Halsey, tried on Monday last in the Court of Sessions, an indictment for keeping a gaming house, Robert Holmes, Esq., the counsel for the defendant, offered to produce evidence that his client did not keep the house in question, but that another person kept it. The District Attorney objected to the production of such testimony; the Court sustained the objection and Mr. Holmes accepted to the decision. Mr. Halsey being thus deprived of his defence, was tried and convicted. On the following day, however, Mr. Holmes presented the matter to Judge Edwards of the Circuit Court, who without argument, held the objection of the counsel to be good, and ordered a stay of proceedings and discharged the defendant on common bail until the Supreme Court could hear and decide finally in the premises.

The above decision of the Court of Sessions is a remarkable one. It is like deciding that John Stiles, who is charged with murder, shall not be allowed to prove that Richard Stokes killed the man in question.

SEVERAL FEMALES are now engaged as "pals" of notorious thieves, to travel on the steamboats plying between our populous cities. Look out for them.

A TRIBUTE FROM THE PULPIT TO THE EFFORTS OF THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—We return our sincere thanks to the Rev. Dr. Tug, for his complimentary notice of the *National Police Gazette*, at the great Annual Meeting of the American Tract Society, on Wednesday last. When the clergy lend the pulpit to the assistance of the lay professors of eradication of crime, there is hope for the Millennium.

H. H. DEXTER, the broker, who obtained a bill of exchange for \$3000, in Boston, by giving a check on a bank where he had no funds, voluntarily returned to that city on Wednesday, and compromised the affair by returning 1,000 in cash, and agreeing to pay the rest at a future period. The only proceeding that could be commenced against him in that state was a civil suit, and the bank was lucky to get what they did.

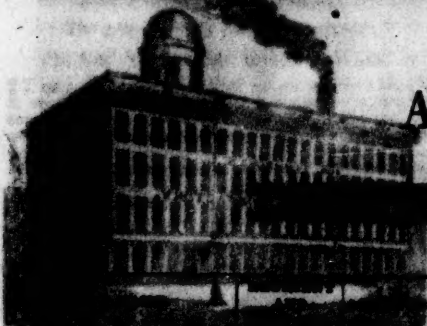
NEW DESERTERS.—See last page for a full list and description of recent Deserters from the United States Army.

A NEW FEMALE TRAAGDIAN.—Miss Julia Dean, the young, beautiful and majestic tragic actress, who created such a sensation off West during the past season, is engaged to appear at the Bowery Theatre, in this city, on Monday evening next.

DIRECTORIES.—We wish our agents in each city would forward us a copy of the new Directory of their town, as soon as published, and send bill to our agents.

Oyer and Tormater.

Before Judge Edmonds and Ald. Benson and Stoneall, Judge Edmonds then stated that he had in accordance with the requirements of the statute, directed the keepers of the various prisoners in the county to make a return to this Court of all the persons confined in the prisons, which direction had been complied with. He found by the return of Morgan L. Mott, keeper of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, that there were 90 persons detained there contrary to law after their term of sentence had expired. Some of them had been imprisoned ten months after the expiration of their sentences. The Court therefore, directed writs of Habeas Corpus to be issued to the Keeper of the County Jail, returnable on Wednesday.



A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF DESERTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

[PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THIS PAPER, BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.]

NO.	NAME	DATE OF ENLISTMENT	DATE AND PLACE OF DEPORTATION	REMARKS
1	James J. Brown	Dec. 4, 1944, Sackett's Har. N.Y.	Feb. 25, 1945, Sackett's Har. N.Y.	
2	James J. Brown	Jan. 24, 1945, Sackett's Har. N.Y.	Feb. 25, 1945, Sackett's Har. N.Y.	
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60	James J. Brown	Jan. 24, 1945, Sackett's Har. N.Y.	Feb. 25, 1945, Sackett's Har. N.Y.	

\$30 REWARD.

A reward of THIRTY DOLLARS will be paid to any person who shall apprehend and deliver a deserter to an officer of the army at any Military Post or Recruiting Station.

CITY POLICE ITEMS.

PICKPOCKETS ARMED.—Dick O'Connell, alias Richard Richards, a notorious thief, was arrested on Wednesday by Officer E. J. Brown, on suspicion of having picked the pocket of Thomas M. Shepard, at Madison Square, of \$30. Instead of surrendering himself, he drew a "Billy," and knocked Brown down, injuring him severely. The rascal was secured, and committed on both charges.

DUPY BOB, alias Bill Williams, a sneaking thief, was also arrested on Wednesday, for threatening to kill any officer who dared to arrest him.

ARMED BAKER ROBERT ARRESTED.—A few weeks since, a man went into the Fulton Bank in this city, and placed a \$100 on the Bank of Poughkeepsie, and another of \$50 at a subsequent time. The latter, however, at the time that it was part of the \$100 stolen from the Bank of Clinton. The teller noticed the bill at the time, and requested a person who was present to follow him; he did so, and having procured the assistance of an officer, he was followed up Fulton street to Broadway, and on to Ann street, where he went into the Byrne's House, No. 6. After waiting outside for some time and finding that he did not come out, the officer went in and found that he had escaped over the fence into Fulton street. A description of the man was given, and on Wednesday last, that indefatigable officer, Wm. E. Stephens, arrested the individual as he was standing in the Fulton Ferry Boat, and conducted him to the Office of the Chief, where he was fully identified by the teller of the bank, and the sagacious officer who let him slide over the fence. He turned out to be a notorious pickpocket named Andrew Monahan. He was committed for further disposal.

ARMED FOR BURGLARY.—A young Englishman named T. E. Bramhall, was arrested on Tuesday by Detective Roe, on a charge of having obtained several valuable watches in this city, by means of a swindling operation somewhat novel in this city. His plan seems to have been to call upon dealers in watches, and state that he wished to purchase a watch for a friend, request that he might be permitted to take two or three home with him for the purpose of allowing his friend to choose, etc. Being refused, as he well knew he would be, he immediately offers to deposit a check on some one of our banks as a security for the safe return of the watches. By this means he has succeeded in imposing upon the credulity of several of our principal watch dealers, it being needless to say that the checks prove to be worthless, and the speculator, instead of returning the watches, immediately pawns them for as large an amount as he can raise.

On the 24th inst., by this manoeuvre, he obtained two watches of Mr. W. S. Debois, importer of watches, No. 61 Nassau street, having deposited a worthless check on the National Bank, for \$25, and on the 11th, in like manner, he obtained a third in Maiden Lane, leaving a similar check for \$30. He was taken to the Tombs and committed for trial.

This man Bramhall has been connected with several rogues of like character who are yet at large but who will soon meet their deserts.

MOST REVOLTING OUTRAGE!—We learned yesterday afternoon, by a gentleman from the vicinity of Sing Sing, that a most foul and abominable outrage was perpetrated last week, by a black villain named Miller, living temporarily with a Mr. Ryder, of that neighborhood, upon the person of a young and beautiful girl, the daughter of a respectable individual residing near Sing Sing. It seems that the infernal brute had been told recently released from the State Prison, and being possessed with Mr. R. as a farm hand, and that being possessed one day in a secluded spot, he saw this unfortunate girl crossing the field near him. He immediately tied his horse, and, springing over a fence that intervened, seized his victim, and twisting a handkerchief around her neck, dragged her into a place of woods, where he succeeded in accomplishing a heinous outrage upon the fainting creature, and then fled. More dead than alive, she, after much effort, succeeded in reaching her father's house, and the alarm being given, a party started in pursuit, but thus far without success. The young lady thus cruelly abused is only 18 years of age; and the beastly rascal threatened her with instant death if she made the least resistance to his attempts. These crimes against decency and humanity are daily becoming more common in our midst, and we trust that some fearful example will be made to deter these black villains from their habits of violence.

ARMED FOR ROBBERY.—Alfred Jones, alias Montgomery, was arrested on Friday last, at South Boston, by constables Clapp and Colee, and committed to the Waltham House, on a charge of larceny of \$2700 from the Waltham stage, on the 6th of December last. Said Jones was examined before Major Edwards, a Justice of the Peace, at Cambridge, on Saturday last, and was ordered to stand bail in the sum of \$5,000, for his appearance at the Court of Common Pleas, next to be held in the County of Middlesex—and for want thereof, was committed to Cambridge Jail. Jones has served three years in our State Prison, for robbing a stage coach at Lynn of \$700, belonging to the Four-wheeler River and Ocean Bank—and also three years for robbing the stage of Henry N. Hooper, on Commercial street.

WIFE KILLED.—Charles Mosler, a Dutchman, killed his wife Eve, aged 70 years, in Philadelphia, on Monday, by cutting her throat with a razor. He had married her for her money—she being old enough to be his mother.

WICKED DOINGS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Keene Republican relates that Mr. G. a transient man, went to Surry and married the hitherto respectable widow C.; that shortly afterwards she sent for her neighbor, Mr. H., to call on her on some business, told him her husband was absent, and made proposals to him on a tempting, but as easily refused, as those made by an ancient queen to a fine young gentleman who went down into Egypt; and that the husband Mr. G. then suddenly appeared, knocked down Mr. H., and extorted from him a note of \$500, value not received. Mr. G. is judged for trial.

CONVICTION OF REYNOLDS.—Renyolds who killed Lamar, was convicted at the Superior Court, now in session at Lumpkin, Steward county, Georgia, of voluntary manslaughter.

DEATH OF MR. TORREY.—The Rev. Torrey, who was convicted some two years ago of enticing slaves away from the State of Maryland, and imprisoned in the State Prison at Baltimore, died in prison in that city at 3 o'clock on Saturday last.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

LOVE, MURDER AND SUICIDE.—One of the most extraordinary tragedies since the history of our city, occurred in Newport, opposite the bagging factory, Fulton, on Saturday evening last about 8 o'clock. We have the particulars from Mr. James Barber, machinist in the cotton factory, who called at our office yesterday. It appears that a man by the name of John Traw, a pedler, had fallen in love with a deformed girl, sister-in-law of Mr. Weaver of Newport, by the name of Magdalene Lebert. Magdalene refused to marry Traw, which so incensed him, that he determined to have vengeance. He went to Weaver's house on the night named, he being a boarder in the family, and from a bedroom, by extending his hand out of the door in which was a pistol, shot Magdalene in the back of the neck and head, several bullets entering her body; she fell from her chair and expired instantly. At the time of the murder she was making lace; we have the piece, (also the bullets,) in our possession, stained with her blood, on which she was working.

As soon as Traw had discharged the pistol, he drew a common knife from his pocket and cut his throat from ear to ear! Strange as it may appear, however, he was alive yesterday, at 3 o'clock, P. M., but still refused to avail himself of medical aid. He is probably dead ere this. Magdalene has lived in Newport 9 or 10 years; she refused to marry Traw on account of her weakness and deformity. He became greatly enraged, some two weeks ago attempted her life. Traw is a pedler; license was found in his pocket for that business. As soon as Mr. Weaver heard of the murder, he would have destroyed Traw with an axe had they not taken him to a horse near by (Mr. Porter's) where he remained the last date. Taken altogether, we never heard of such a case. Mr. Barber deserves credit for his attendance on the parties. One of the bullets which entered the neck of Magdalene we have seen, and it shows that the charge in the pistol must have been a powerful one from the bruise on it. We understand the parties are Germans by birth.

We learned from Mr. Barber that Traw had meditated upon this deed for some days previously to the murder, and was seen trying his pistol in the woods by shooting at a mark. He satisfied himself of the amount of powder and lead which it would require to kill the object of his vengeance. Having arranged matters to his satisfaction, he executed the tragedy as far as he could, failing only in taking his own life instantly. The hole he cut in his throat laid the back of the windpipe bare. He utterly refused, during Saturday night and Sunday, till 10 o'clock, A. M., to accept medical aid.

CRIM COR.—The Chicago Democrat of the 5th inst., says—A case of crim. con. recently occurred at Hickory Creek, Will county, (Ill.) between a young married woman and a man of fifty years old, who himself has children older than his fifty years. It appears that they have been sinning for a long time, but a few days ago they eloped and went to Galena; whether the husband of the woman has followed them. A portion of their correspondence, covering a period of three years, is in the hands of the lawyers. The names of the parties are in our possession, but we do not deem it advisable to give them to the public at present.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The Legislature of Michigan have adopted a law abolishing capital punishment in that state, and substituting imprisonment for life. Few murderers will now escape justice in Michigan.

PICKPOCKETS AT THE FAIR.—The Fair of American Manufactured Goods, to be held in Washington this week, will attract numerous gangs of pickpockets, and the Mayor of that city or the Committee of Arrangements should secure the attendance of persons who know these rogues to "spot" them, and thus prevent the numerous robberies that will be perpetrated.

THE NEW COMMON COUNCIL, and the new Mayor took their seats on Tuesday.

General Sessions.

WEDNESDAY.
Trial for receiving Stolen Goods.—The notorious Mary Reed was placed upon her trial for receiving stolen property which had been stolen from the store of Messrs. Scribner & Co., of Pearl street, with the full knowledge that it had been stolen. The jury without leaving their seats found the accused Not Guilty.

THURSDAY.
Plea of Guilty.—James Hewitt, indicted for forgery in the second degree, in having in his possession a large number of counterfeit plates on different banks in the United States, with intent to circulate notes printed thereupon, pleaded guilty to the indictment, having withdrawn his former plea of not guilty. The Court sentenced him to the State Prison for the term of five years, being the lowest term, in consequence of some valuable disclosures he made at the time of his arrest.

Another Plea of Guilty.—Benjamin O'Connell pleaded guilty to a petit larceny, in stealing an iron window.

Case of the Rev. John Sey.—In the case of this individual, indicted for an assault on the person of Mrs. Cream, Mr. Whiting, of counsel for the accused, moved that the cause be brought to trial, or a *nolle prosequere* entered. The Assistant District Attorney stated that it was impossible to try the cause this day, as a material witness for the prosecution was absent. Mr. Whiting made a most eloquent appeal in support of his motion, and the Court ordered the trial set down for Friday. A full report next week.

Trial for Grand Larceny.—James Passengen was placed upon his trial for a grand larceny, in stealing three barrels of the spirits of turpentine, worth \$50, the property of Zophar Mills, from No. 144 Front-st., on the 4th Oct., 1845. The jury, under the charge of the Court, found the accused Not Guilty.

Plea of Guilty.—Mary Ann McIntire pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 3 months.